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periods, is fraught with fallacies, the general result of the publicity secured and of the consequent efforts on the part of local authorities has been an immense improvement in the public health of the community."

Some such national bureau for the registration of sanitary statistics we must surely have in the United States; whether it is to grow out of the permanent census bureau or the public health and marine-hospital service, does not yet appear.

C.-E. A. WINSLOW.

THE JEWS IN PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Mr. Arthur Ruppin has two articles on the *Social Relations of the Jews in Prussia and Germany* in Conrad's *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik* (March, 1902, p. 374, and June, 1902, p. 760). The study is presented in five chapters, of which the first appears in the leading article and the four following in the second. Chapter one treats of the personal and family relations of the Jews as compared with the Christians. Interesting figures are given for the universal distribution of the Jews, their total population, about 7,500,000, being divided generally into 6,250,000 in Europe, 225,000 in Asia, 500,000 in Africa, and rather less than 500,000 in America. In Europe, the distribution is, in the four greatest groups, 2,225,000 in Russia, 1,125,000 in Austria, over 125,000 in Great Britain, and over 500,000 in Germany. The largest group in Asia is 75,000 in Palestine; in Africa, 200,000 in Morocco; and in America, 350,000 in the United States. With the half million in Germany, Ruppin concerns himself; he shows the growth in Prussia and Germany by a table of which the following is a condensation:—

Year.	Prussia.		Germany.	
	Number of Jews.	Per cent of Total Population.	Number of Jews.	Per cent of Total Population.
1816	124,000	1.19	—	—
1861	255,000	1.38	—	—
1871	325,000	1.32	512,000	1.25
1880	364,000	1.33	562,000	1.24
1890	372,000	1.24	568,000	1.15
1900	392,000	1.14	—	—

The sex distribution is noted as closely following that of the Christian population. The comparative vitality of Jews and Christians in Prussia is shown in three tables of birth and still-birth. An interesting testimony of the greater rigor of social estimation and less rigor of poverty, among the Jews, is found in the fact that in Prussia the average per cent of illegitimate to legitimate births from 1875 to 1899 was 8.8 with Christian mothers and but 2.8 with Jewish mothers. Three other tables show that the fecundity of Jews and Christians in Prussia, averaged per year in four periods from 1820 to 1897. The decrease observable in both classes is decidedly greater for the Jews. The decrease from 1878 to 1897 was from 3.95 per cent to 3.82 per cent per 100 Christian mothers, and from 3.03 per cent to 2.23 per cent per 100 Jewish mothers. An interesting table on the average death rate in Prussia may be summarized as follows:—

AVERAGE DEATH RATE IN PRUSSIA.

	1878-82.	1888-92.	1893-97.
Per 1,000 Christians	25.23	23.26	21.84
Per 1,000 Jews	17.53	15.71	14.73

A table of comparative ages in Berlin in 1895 shows that 12.86 per cent of the Christians and 15.77 per cent of the Jews were over 50 years of age. The following extract from a table on suicide in Prussia, giving the average per year in the period 1893-97, may be suggestive:—

	Male.	Female.
Per 100,000 Christians	31.17	8.02
Per 100,000 Jews	36.50	11.89

Three tables show comparative figures on marriage, for various year periods, in Berlin and Prussia,—the relative per cent of the Jews being surprisingly low. In three interesting tables on divorces in Berlin, the rate for Jews appears slightly less than that for Catholics, which is in turn less than that for Protestants. One may note a remarkably small per cent of Jewish divorces caused by the wives, as compared with a similar proportion of Christian divorces,—the ratio between these per cents being almost exactly 1 to 4.

Chapter two is concerned with the mutual and reciprocal relations between the Jews and the Christians. These tables show a remarkable increase in inter-marriage between the Jews and Christians in Prussia and Berlin, as well as a preponderant tendency for the offspring of these unions to accept Christian beliefs,—probably following a conversion of the Jewish parent. The tables seem to

furnish a disproof of the assumption that such mixed marriages are less fruitful or productive of less vigorous offspring. The fecundity in Berlin is shown to be double as great proportionally from mixed as from pure unions, and in Prussia the ratio is almost 3 to 2.

Chapter three has to deal with the place of the Jews in industrial life. Six tables show the distribution of Christians and Jews in various occupations in Prussia and in Germany and give evidence of a substitution among the Jews of manufacturing and industry in the important place traditionally held by agriculture. Four other tables give figures of the distribution of Jews in large cities; in 1895, over 43 per cent of the Jews in Germany lived in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. In Prussia, in the same year, almost 23 per cent of the Jews lived in Berlin, while over 25 per cent lived in other cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. An interesting comparison is found in the per cent of Jews in Prussia living in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants in 1871 (about 32 per cent) and in 1895 (about 58 per cent).

Chapter four shows in seven tables the school and university culture of Christians and Jews in Prussia. Over one-half of the Jews in the universities in 1895 were engaged in the study of medicine.

Chapter five with two tables on criminality and morality ends the illuminating and suggestive article.

E. H. DAVIS.

TWO IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT CATALOGUES.

Catalogue of the Public Documents of the Fifty-fifth Congress and of other departments of the government of the United States for the period from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1899, being the "Comprehensive Index" provided for by the Act approved January 12, 1895. Prepared under the supervision of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Washington, 1901. 55th Congress, 3d session. House Doc. No. 317. 1069 pp. 4to.

Tables of and annotated index to the Congressional series of United States Public Documents. Prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Washington, 1902. 753 pp. 4to. [L. 8vo.]

The former volume is a worthy continuation of the noble series of records which have followed and supplemented Dr. J. C. Ames'